

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
EASTERN DIVISION

SANDRA K. WEBB and TABITHA )  
N. WEBB, )  
Plaintiffs, )  
VS. )  
STATE OF TENNESSEE, )  
Defendant. )

No. 05-1188-T/An

~~FILED BY~~  
~~JUL 15 2005~~  
Thomas M. Gould, Clerk  
U. S. District Court  
W. D. OF TN, Jackson

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ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR CHANGE OF VENUE

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On July 5, 2005, plaintiffs Sandra K. Webb and Tabitha N. Webb filed a complaint for declaratory judgment, along with a motion for change of venue and separate motions to proceed *in forma pauperis*. The motion for change of venue also requests that the undersigned judge recuse himself from presiding over this action.

As grounds for a change of venue, plaintiffs state that there was extensive media coverage of their state court trial for animal cruelty in Madison County, Tennessee, which will make a fair and unbiased trial in this case impossible and which renders this judge unable to preside impartially in this matter. In addition, plaintiffs contend that recusal is necessary because they are "good friends of [Madison County General Sessions] Judge Christy Little, who worked along with" Jeanie Todd, who is the judge's wife. Plaintiffs

further contend that this judge “had a Shar-pei” from their place of business.

Plaintiffs’ assertion that the media coverage of their state court trial would prevent a fair and unbiased trial in this case is without merit. If this case were to be tried before a jury, the pool of jurors would be drawn from a seventeen-county area covering much of western Tennessee. While there was some media coverage of plaintiffs’ animal cruelty trial, it was not so extensive that an appropriate number of unbiased jurors could not be empaneled from within that seventeen-county area. Likewise, the media coverage was not so widespread that this judge is unable to preside impartially over this case. Thus, a change of venue on the grounds of prejudicial media coverage is unwarranted.

With regard to plaintiffs’ request for recusal of the undersigned judge, 28 U.S.C. § 144 provides:

Whenever a party to any proceeding in a district court makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding.

In addition, 28 U.S.C. § 455(a) provides that a judge shall disqualify himself “in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned.” Circumstances under which a judge must disqualify himself include:

- (1) Where he has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party, or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceedings;
- (2) Where in private practice he served as lawyer in the matter in controversy, or a lawyer with whom he previously practiced law served during such association as a lawyer concerning the matter, or the judge

- or such lawyer has been a material witness concerning it;
- (3) Where he has served in governmental employment and in such capacity participated as counsel, adviser, or material witness concerning the proceeding or expressed an opinion concerning the merits of the particular case . . . ;
- (4) He knows that he . . . has a financial interest in the subject matter in controversy;
- (5) He or his spouse . . . :
  - (i) Is a party to the proceeding . . . ;
  - (ii) Is acting as a lawyer in the proceeding;
  - (iii) Is known by the judge to have an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding;
  - (iv) Is to the judge's knowledge likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.

28 U.S.C. § 455(b).

A judge must recuse himself if, knowing all the circumstances, a reasonable, objective person would question the judge's impartiality. U.S. v. Sammons, 918 F.2d 592, 599 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990) (citations omitted). "The standard is an objective one; hence, the judge need not recuse himself based on the 'subjective view of a party' no matter how strongly that view is held." Id. (citations omitted). Bias sufficient to justify recusal must be personal, arising out of the judge's background, and not based on the judge's interpretation of the law. Browning v. Foltz, 837 F.2d 276, 279 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988). A judge's participation in the proceedings or prior contact with related cases cannot support a demand for recusal. Sammons, 918 F.2d at 599. Sections 144 and 455 are to be read *in pari materia* to require that disqualification be predicated upon extrajudicial conduct, rather than judicial conduct,

and to require that the alleged bias and prejudice be personal rather than judicial.<sup>1</sup> Davis v. C.I.R., 734 F.2d 1302, 1303 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984); Shaw v. Martin, 733 F.2d 304, 308 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984); United States v. Carmichael, 726 F.2d 158, 160 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984); United States v. Story, 716 F.2d 1088, 1096 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). A judge is presumed to be impartial, and a party seeking disqualification bears the burden of alleging facts that would lead a reasonable person to question the neutrality of the judge. United States v. Adams, 38 F.3d 1217, 1994 WL 589509 (6th Cir. 1994) (citing Holt v. KMI Continental, Inc., 821 F. Supp. 846, 847 (D. Conn. 1993)).

The reasons offered by the plaintiffs for recusal are insufficient to lead a reasonable, objective person to question this judge's impartiality in the present action. While the plaintiffs may be friends with Judge Little, who "worked along with" Jeanie Todd, that fact is immaterial. There is no evidence that Judge Little had any role in plaintiffs' state court trial, which was presided over by Madison County Circuit Court Judge Roger A. Page. In addition, this judge does not own, and has never owned, a shar-pei or any other dog obtained from plaintiffs' establishment.

For all these reasons, plaintiffs' motion for change of venue and for recusal of this judge is DENIED.

Plaintiffs have also requested the recusal of Magistrate Judge S. Thomas Anderson and Judge J. Daniel Breen. It will be Magistrate Anderson's responsibility to rule on

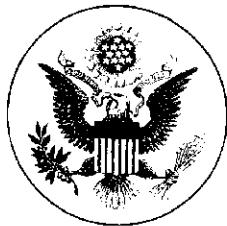
<sup>1</sup> The Supreme Court has held that § 455(b)'s "extrajudicial source" doctrine also applies to § 455(a). Liteky v. United States, 114 S. Ct. at 1147 (1994).

whether he should recuse himself. As for Judge Breen, this case is not assigned to him. If this case is ever transferred to Judge Breen, plaintiffs may renew their motion for recusal at that time.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

James D. Todd  
JAMES D. TODD  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

14 July 2005  
DATE



# Notice of Distribution

This notice confirms a copy of the document docketed as number 5 in case 1:05-CV-01188 was distributed by fax, mail, or direct printing on July 18, 2005 to the parties listed.

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Honorable James Todd  
US DISTRICT COURT